

TITLE

FLAT PANEL DISPLAY WITH A NON-MATRIX LIGHT SHIELDING STRUCTURE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates in general to a flat panel display (FPD). In particular, the present invention relates to a liquid crystal display (LCD) with a non-matrix light shielding structure.

Description of the Related Art

10 Liquid crystal displays (LCDs) are a well-known form of flat panel display with advantages of low power consumption, light weight, thin profile, and low driving voltage. Generally, in LCDs, a liquid crystal layer is disposed between two transparent substrates such as glass substrates, and one of the two transparent substrates is provided with switching devices, such as thin film transistors (TFTs).

15 In the display area of the LCD, an array of pixel areas is defined by horizontally extended scan lines and vertically extended signal lines. Each pixel area has a thin film transistor and a pixel electrode.

20 FIG. 19 is a cross section showing a conventional thin film transistor liquid crystal display (TFT LCD). In the lower substrate, an etch stopper inverse staggered type thin film transistor 15 is disposed on a portion of a lower glass substrate 1 and a pixel electrode 8 made of ITO is disposed on the other portion of the lower glass substrate 1. A passivation layer 9 for protecting the TFT 15 is arranged on the TFT 15. The TFT 15 has a gate 2a, a source 7a and a drain 7b. An insulating layer 3 is disposed between the pixel electrode 8 and storage electrode 2b to form a capacitor 17. Numeral

'4 indicates an active region, numeral 5 indicates an etch stopper and numeral 6 indicates an ohmic resistance contact layer.

In the upper substrate, a black matrix 12 is disposed on a portion of the upper glass substrate 11. The color filter layer 13 of red, 5 green, and blue is disposed on another portion of the upper substrate corresponding to the pixel electrode. A common electrode 14 made of ITO is arranged on the black matrix 12 and the color filter 13.

USP No. 5,561,440 and 6,064,358 issued to Masaaki et al. on Oct. 1, 1996 and May 16, 2000 respectively, teaches that the light shielding 10 structure disposed on the upper glass substrate has openings arranged in a matrix and is aligned with the TFT array on the lower glass substrate with each pixel electrode aligned with the opening in the light shielding structure and the edges of each pixel electrode are overlapped by the periphery of the light shielding structure. USP 15 No. 6,424,394 issued to Morii on July 23, 2002 teaches that the shape of the light shielding film is grid-shaped so as to transmit the light. As shown in FIG. 20, the black matrix 12, i.e., a light shielding portion in a grid-shaped pattern is shown with hatching, and the aperture portion 18, i.e., a light transparent portion is shown with 20 white painting. The black matrix 12 shades the periphery of the display portion of each color picture element of the primary colors R, G and B, adjacent to each other of a color filter 13 to prevent bleeding of each color, such that color mixture is thereby prevented. The black matrix 12 is commonly used to improve the contrast of the 25 color display and to increase the display quality.

However, the black matrix 12 consisting of Cr on the upper substrate is subject to great stress due to the thermal expansion coefficient difference between the black matrix and the glass substrate and between the black matrix and the color filter when 30 forming the upper substrate. The R, G, and B color filter may peel

due to the stress induced by the thermal cycles required to manufacture the upper substrate and to be released from the black matrix.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

To solve the above problems, it is an object of the present invention to provide a flat panel display to prevent the R, G and B color filter from peeling.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a flat panel display with reduced stress from the light shielding structure.

The present invention provides a flat panel display with a non-matrix light shielding structure. The non-matrix light shielding structure comprises a main shielding structure which has main spacings substantially corresponding to the pixel regions and gaps, and complementary shielding structures corresponding to the gaps. Each gap substantially corresponds to the scan line or signal line. Each main spacing is connected to at least one of the gaps, and each gap is connected to two adjacent main spacings.

The present invention provides a flat panel display, in which a liquid crystal layer is disposed between first and second substrates. The first substrate includes scan lines and signal lines intersecting to define pixel regions, pixel electrodes disposed in the pixel regions, stripe-shaped shielding layers disposed between the signal lines and the pixel electrodes and overlapping the pixel electrodes, and complementary shielding structures. The second substrate includes a main shielding structure having gaps and main spacings substantially corresponding to the pixel regions, and a color filter disposed on the main shielding structure. Each gap substantially corresponds to one of the scan lines or signal lines, each main spacing is connected to at least one of the gaps, and each gap is connected to two adjacent main spacings. The complementary shielding structures correspond to the gaps.

The present invention provides a flat panel display. Within a pixel unit, first and second scan lines are parallel to each other in a first direction; first and second signal lines are parallel to each other in a second direction, wherein the first and second scan lines and the first and second signal lines define a pixel region. A main shielding structure having a main spacing and a gap, in which the main spacing substantially corresponds to the pixel region and the gap is connected to the main spacing and an adjacent main spacing. A complementary shielding structure is disposed under the gap to partially overlap the main shielding structure.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The preferred embodiment of the invention is hereinafter described with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a plane view of a pixel region of a liquid crystal display according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2A is a cross section taken along cut line A-A' of FIG. 1;

FIG. 2B is a cross section taken along cut line B-B' of FIG. 1;

FIG. 2C is a cross section taken along cut line C-C' of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a plane view of fishbone-shaped shielding elements on an upper substrate for multiple adjacent display pixels according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a plane view of fishbone-shaped spacings between the fishbone-shaped layers for multiple adjacent display pixels;

FIG. 5 is a plane view showing the main shielding structure, i.e. fishbone-shaped shielding elements disposed on an upper transparent substrate in the pixel region of FIG. 1;

FIG. 6 is a 3-D view of stripe shielding layers and fishbone-shaped shielding elements between two adjacent display pixels;

5 FIG. 7 is a plane view of multiple adjacent display pixel regions of a liquid crystal display according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

10 FIG. 8 is a plane view showing only parts of the light shielding structure including two fishbone-shaped shielding elements and a complementary shielding structure which is an isolated shielding structure overlapping the stripe shielding layers and the signal line;

FIG. 9 is a plane view showing only parts of the light shielding structure including two fishbone-shaped shielding elements and a complementary shielding structure overlapping the signal line and contacting the stripe shielding layer;

15 FIG. 10 is a plane view showing only parts of the light shielding structure including two fishbone-shaped shielding elements and a complementary shielding structure overlapping the stripe shielding layer and contacting the signal line;

20 FIG. 11 is a plane view of a pixel region of a liquid crystal display according to the second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 12A is a cross section taken along cut line A-A' of FIG. 11;

FIG. 12B is a cross section taken along cut line B-B' of FIG. 11;

25 FIG. 12C is a cross section taken along cut line C-C' of FIG. 11;

FIG. 13 is a plane view of fishbone-shaped shielding elements on an upper substrate for multiple adjacent display pixels according to the second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 14 is a plane view showing only parts of two adjacent fishbone-shaped shielding elements disposed on an upper transparent substrate in the pixel region of FIG. 11;

5 FIG. 15 is a plane view of multiple adjacent display pixel regions of a liquid crystal display according to the second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 16 is a plane view of multiple adjacent display pixel regions of a liquid crystal display according to the third embodiment of the present invention;

10 FIG. 17 is a plane view of a unit pixel of an IPS-LCD;

FIG. 18 is a cross section according to line A-A' of FIG. 17;

Fig. 19 is a cross section showing a conventional thin film transistor liquid crystal display (TFT LCD); and

FIG. 20 is a top view of a conventional black matrix.

15 **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

In order to reduce the stress from the light shielding structure while fabricating the upper substrate, the present invention provides a non-matrix light shielding structure. The liquid crystal display apparatus (liquid crystal panel) to which the present invention is applied are not particularly limited. The display can be of a reflective, transmissive, projective or transflective type, and the driving element formed on each pixel which is a minimum display unit can be a thin film transistor (TFT), a metal insulator metal (MIM), or similar, in order to provide improved image quality and superior resolution in the display.

Before explaining the light shielding structure of a liquid crystal display apparatus according to the present invention, an explanation will be made of the general structure of the liquid crystal display apparatus to which the present invention is applied referring 30 to the drawings.

First Embodiment

In the first embodiment a specific example of a transmissive type liquid crystal display with TFTs as the driving element is given, and a detailed description is given hereinafter.

5 FIG. 1 is a plane view of a pixel region of a liquid crystal display according to the first embodiment of the present invention. FIGS. 2A, 2B and 2C are cross sections taken along cut line A-A', B-B' and C-C' of FIG. 1, respectively. FIG. 5 is a plane view showing a main shielding structure disposed on an upper transparent substrate 10 in the pixel region of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a plane view of fishbone-shaped shielding elements on an upper substrate for multiple adjacent display pixels, and FIG. 4 is a plane view of fishbone-shaped spacing between the fishbone-shaped shielding elements for multiple adjacent display 15 pixels.

As shown in FIGS. 2A-2C, the liquid crystal display comprises an upper substrate 562, a lower substrate 561 and a liquid crystal 557 sealed in a space between the upper substrate 562 and the lower substrate 561. An illumination source 564 is placed behind the lower 20 substrate 561.

As shown in FIGS. 1 and 2A-2C, for one pixel area the lower substrate 561 comprises a lower transparent substrate 556, a TFT 510, scan lines 501A and 501B extending in direction X, signal lines 500A and 500B extending in direction Y, a pixel electrode 554 as shown 25 with dashed line, stripe-shaped shielding layers 551A and 551B and complementary shielding layers 509A, 509B, 519A and 519B. The scan lines 501A and 501B and the signal lines 500A and 500B define a pixel area, and a pixel electrode 554 shown in FIG. 1 with dashed line is formed in the main portion of the pixel area. The pixel electrode 30 554 is controlled by the TFT 510 which is formed substantially with

the scan line 501B and the signal line 500B at one corner of the pixel area.

As for the lower substrate 561, the left stripe shielding layer 551A is formed between the left signal line 500A and the pixel electrode 554 to partially overlap the periphery of the pixel electrode 554. Also, the right stripe shielding layer 551B is formed between the right signal line 500B and the pixel electrode 554 to partially overlap the periphery of the pixel electrode 554. As focused on the left side, a left complementary shielding structure, such as composed of complementary shielding layers 509A and 519A, is formed between the signal line 500A and the stripe shielding layer 551A to prevent light leakage therebetween. The left complementary shielding structure also can be an isolated shielding structure 529 overlapping the stripe shielding layer 551A and the signal line 500A (as shown in FIG. 8), a shielding structure 509' overlapping the signal line 500A and contacting the stripe shielding layer 551A (as shown in FIG. 9), a shielding structure 519' overlapping the stripe shielding layer 551A and contacting the signal line 500A (as shown in FIG. 10), or two sub-structures respectively contacting the stripe shielding layer 551A and the signal line 500A. The latter is described in this embodiment and figures.

As shown in FIGS. 1 and 2B, the left complementary shielding structure is composed of the complementary shielding layers 509A and 519A. The complementary shielding layer 509A contacts the stripe shielding layer 551A and the complementary shielding layer 519A contacts the signal line 500A, which overlap each other. The right complementary shielding structure is composed of the complementary shielding layers 509B and 519B. The complementary shielding layer 509B contacts the stripe shielding layer 551B and the complementary shielding layer 519B contacts the signal line 500B, which overlap each other.

The complementary shielding layers 509A, 509B, 519A and 519B are complementary in the context that they are designed to overlap with certain fishbone-shaped spacings in a main shielding structure 559 formed in the upper substrate 562.

5 The upper substrate 562 comprises the transparent common electrode 563, the main shielding structure 559 and the color filter 560 of R (red), G (green) and B (blue), which are the three primary colors. In FIG. 2A-2C, the sub-filter R is shown in the pixel area as an example.

10 The main shielding structure 559 disposed on the transparent substrate 558 is shown in FIGS. 3 and 4 with several pixel areas. The material used to form the main shielding structure 559 can be any light shielding material, such as metal or resin. The main shielding structure 559 is composed of a plurality of fishbone-shaped 15 shielding elements 559A that are physically separated from each other by fishbone-shaped spacings 508 and parallel in direction X. Each fishbone-shaped shielding element 559A includes a central bar 559B extending in direction X and covering the scan line 501 and a plurality of branches 559C perpendicularly extending from two sides of the 20 central bar 559B. The fishbone-shaped spacings 508 include a plurality of gaps 508S and main spacings 508L. Each gap 508S is the nearest area between the adjacent branches 559C belonging to two adjacent fishbone-shaped shielding elements 559A. The gap 508S provides a space to prevent the main shielding structure 559 from 25 accumulating local stress while the main shielding structure 559 is compressed or strained during fabrication. This separation of the fishbone-shaped shielding elements 559A provides a space to prevent the thermal stress across the entire LCD panel during fabrication of the upper substrate 562.

30 In order to provide a more detailed description, FIGS. 1 and 5 show a pixel area. The fishbone-shaped shielding elements 559A are

further referred to as 559A₁ and 559A₂, the branches 559C are further referred to as 559C₁ and 559C₂, and the gaps 508S are further referred to as 508S₁ and 508S₂. FIG. 5 shows only parts of two adjacent fishbone-shaped shielding elements 559A₁ and 559A₂ that define a light-transmission pixel area 508L, which is one of the main spacings of the fishbone-shaped spacings 508, corresponding to the pixel electrode 554 in the lower substrate 561. The fishbone-shaped shielding elements 559A₁ and 559A₂ are separated by the fishbone-shaped spacing 508, in which the main spacing 508L corresponding to the main portion of the pixel electrode 554 is defined by the two adjacent branches 559C₁ and 559C₂ of the fishbone-shaped shielding element 559A₁ and the two adjacent branches 559C₁ and 559C₂ of the fishbone-shaped shielding element 559A₂. Within the pixel area, the left branches 559C₁ overlap a portion of the signal line 500A and the right branches 559C₂ overlap a portion of the signal line 500B, thus the left gap 508S₁ exposes a portion of the left signal line 500A and the right gap 508S₂ exposes a portion of the right signal line 500B. The left complementary shielding layers 509A and 519A correspond to the gap 508S₁ and are partially overlapping the branches 559C₁, as shown in FIG. 6. The right complementary shielding layers 509B and 519B correspond to the gap 508S₂ and are partially overlapping the branches 559C₂.

The stripe shielding layers 551A and 551B and the complementary shielding layers 509A and 509B are disposed at a level lower than the signal lines 500A and 500B. For example, the stripe shielding layers 551A and 551B and the complementary shielding layers 509A and 509B are formed with the scan lines 501A and 501B and from a first metal layer (M1), and the signal lines 500A and 500B and the complementary shielding layers 519A and 519B are formed from a second metal layer (M2). After the stripe shielding layers 551A and 551B, the complementary shielding layers 509A and 509B and the scan lines

501A and 501B are formed in the first metal layer (M1), a gate insulating layer 555 is formed thereon, covering the first metal layer (M1). The signal lines 500A and 500B and the complementary shielding layers 519A and 519B are then formed in the second metal layer (M2) deposited on the gate insulating layer 555. A passivation layer 550 is then formed before forming the pixel electrode 554.

10 Now turning to several pixel areas as shown in FIG. 7, the light shielding structure comprises the main shielding structure 559, the stripe shielding layers 551 and the complementary shielding layers 509 contact the stripe shielding layers 551, and the complementary shielding layers 519 contact the signal line 500.

15 The main shielding structure 559 allows transmission of light passing through the pixel electrode 554 and operates in combination with the stripe shielding layers 551, the complementary shielding layers 509 and 519 to block light that does not pass through the corresponding pixel electrode 554.

Second Embodiment

20 In the second embodiment a specific example of a transmissive type liquid crystal display with TFT as the driving element is given in the following detailed description.

FIG. 11 is a plane view of a pixel region of a liquid crystal display according to the second embodiment of the present invention. FIGS. 12A, 12B and 12C are cross sections taken along cut line A-A', B-B' and C-C' of FIG. 11, respectively. FIG. 14 is a plane view showing 25 only parts of two adjacent fishbone-shaped shielding elements disposed on an upper transparent substrate in the pixel region of FIG. 11.

30 FIG. 13 is a plane view of fishbone-shaped shielding elements on an upper substrate for multiple adjacent display pixels, and FIG. 15 is a plane view of a liquid crystal display comprising a light shielding structure for multiple adjacent display pixels.

As shown in FIGS. 12A-12C, the liquid crystal display comprises an upper substrate 662, a lower substrate 661 and a liquid crystal 657 sealed in a space between the upper substrate 662 and the lower substrate 661. An illumination source 664 is placed behind the lower 5 substrate 661.

As shown in FIGS. 11 and 12A-12C, for one pixel area the lower substrate 661 comprises a lower transparent substrate 656, a TFT 610, scan lines 601A and 601B extending in direction X, signal lines 600A and 600B extending in direction Y, a pixel electrode 654 as shown 10 with dashed line, stripe-shaped shielding layers 651A and 651B and complementary shielding layers 639A and 639B. The scan lines 601A and 601B and the signal lines 600A and 600B define a pixel area, and a pixel electrode 654 shown in FIG. 11 with dashed line is formed 15 in the main portion of the pixel area. The pixel electrode 654 is controlled by the TFT 610 which is substantially formed by the scan line 601B and the signal line 600B at one corner of the pixel area. A bottom electrode of the capacitor 605 is formed adjacent to the scan lines 601A and 601B, and an upper electrode 606 of the capacitor 605 is formed to be connected to the pixel electrode 654 through the 20 opening 607 in the passivation layer 650.

As for the lower substrate 661, the left stripe shielding layer 651A is formed between the left signal line 600A and the pixel electrode 654 to partially overlap the periphery of the pixel electrode 654. Also, the right stripe shielding layer 651B is formed 25 between the right signal line 600B and the pixel electrode 654 to partially overlap the periphery of the pixel electrode 654. A capacitor electrode 639A working with the shown pixel electrode 654 is formed with the scan line 601A and partially overlaps the pixel electrode 654, so as to prevent light leakage between the scan line 30 601A and the pixel electrode 654. A complementary shielding structure, for example, composed of complementary shielding layer

639B contacting the scan line 601B is formed between the scan line 601B and the pixel electrode 654 to prevent light leakage therebetween. Another complementary shielding layer 639A is formed to prevent light leakage between the scan line 601A and the upper 5 pixel electrode 654 of which only parts are shown.

The complementary shielding structure also can be an isolated structure overlapping the pixel electrode 654 and the scan line 601B.

As shown in FIGS. 11, 12A and 12B, the complementary shielding structure is composed of the complementary shielding layers 639A and 10 639B which contact the scan lines 601A and 601B respectively and overlap their corresponding pixel electrodes 654.

The complementary shielding layers 639A and 639B are complementary in the context that they are designed to overlap certain fishbone-shaped spacings in a main shielding structure 659 formed 15 in the upper substrate 662.

The upper substrate 662 comprises the transparent common electrode 663, the main shielding structure 659 and the color filter 660 of R (red), G (green) and B (blue), which are the three primary colors. In FIG. 12A-12C, the sub-filter R is shown in the pixel area 20 as an example.

The main shielding structure 659 disposed on the transparent substrate 658 is shown in FIG. 13 with several pixel areas. The material used to form the main shielding structure 659 can be any light shielding material, such as metal or resin. The main shielding structure 659 is composed of a plurality of fishbone-shaped shielding elements 659A that are physically separated from each other by fishbone-shaped spacings 608 and are parallel in direction Y. As shown in FIG. 15, each fishbone-shaped shielding element 659A includes a central bar 659B extending in direction Y, covering the signal line 30 600 and a plurality of branches 659C perpendicularly extending from two sides of the central bar 659B. The fishbone-shaped spacings 608

include a plurality of gaps 608S and main spacings 608L. Each gap 608S is the nearest area between the adjacent branches 659C belonging to two adjacent fishbone-shaped shielding elements 659A. The gap 608S provides a space to prevent the main shielding structure 659 from accumulating local stress while the main shielding structure 659 is compressed or strained during fabrication. This separation of the fishbone-shaped shielding elements 659A provides a space to prevent the stress from accumulating across the entire LCD panel.

Now turning to a pixel area shown in FIGS. 11 and 14, the fishbone-shaped shielding elements 659A are further referred to as 659A₁ and 659A₂, the branches 659C are further referred to as 659C₁ and 659C₂, and the gap 608S are further referred to as 608S₁ and 608S₂. FIG. 14 shows only parts of two adjacent fishbone-shaped shielding elements 659A₁ and 659A₂ that define a light-transmission pixel area 608L, which is one of the main spacings of the fishbone-shaped spacings 608, corresponding to the pixel electrode 654 in the lower substrate 661. The fishbone-shaped shielding elements 659A₁ and 659A₂ are separated by the fishbone-shaped spacing 608, in which the main spacing 608L corresponding to the main portion of the pixel electrode 654 is defined by the two adjacent branches 659C₁ and 659C₂ of the fishbone-shaped shielding element 659A₁ and the two adjacent branches 659C₁ and 659C₂ of the fishbone-shaped shielding element 659A₂. Within the pixel area, the upper branches 659C₁ overlap a portion of the scan line 601A and the lower branches 659C₂ overlap a portion of the scan line 601B, thus the upper gap 608S₁ exposes a portion of the upper scan line 601A and the lower gap 608S₂ exposes a portion of the lower scan line 601B. The complementary shielding layers 639A and 639B correspond to the gaps 608S₁ and 608S₂ and partially overlap the branches 659C₁ and 659C₂ respectively as shown in FIGS. 11 and 14.

For example, the stripe shielding layers 651A and 651B and the complementary shielding layers 639A and 639B are formed with the scan

lines 601A and 601B and from a first metal layer (M1), and the signal lines 600A and 600B and the upper capacitor electrodes 606 are formed from a second metal layer (M2). After the stripe shielding layers 651A and 651B, the complementary shielding layers 639A and 639B, the 5 bottom electrode of the capacitor 605 and the scan lines 601A and 601B are formed in the first metal layer (M1), an insulating layer 655, such as silicon nitride, silicon oxide or the same, is deposited thereon, covering the first metal layer (M1). The signal lines 600A and 600B and the upper electrode 606 of the capacitor 605 are then 10 formed in the second metal layer (M2) deposited on the insulating layer 655. A passivation layer 650, such as silicon nitride, silicon oxide or the same, is then formed before forming the pixel electrode 654.

Now turning to several pixel areas shown in FIG. 15, the light 15 shielding structure comprises the main shielding structure 659, the stripe shielding layers 651 and the complementary shielding layers 639 contacting the scan lines 601.

The main shielding structure 659 allows transmission of light passing through the pixel electrode 654 and operates in combination 20 with stripe shielding layers 651, the complementary shielding layers 639 to block light that does not pass through the corresponding pixel electrode 654.

Third Embodiment

As shown in FIGS. 7 and 15, the incident light passing through 25 the gaps 508S and 608S in the main shielding structure 559 and 659 is blocked by the complementary shielding structures disposed on different levels. The gaps 508S and 608S provide a space to prevent stress across the entire LCD panel.

Referring to FIG. 16, in the third embodiments, the gaps 708S 30 are randomly disposed over the scan lines 701 and signal lines 700. Each main spacing 708L corresponding to the pixel electrode 754 shown

with dashed line is connected to at least one gap 708S disposed over the scan lines 701 or signal lines 700 to be connected to the adjacent main spacing 708L through the gap 708S.

If the gaps 708S in the main shielding structure 759 are disposed over the scan lines 701 and the capacitor 705, the complementary shielding layers 739 are disposed under the main shielding structure 759, for example, the complementary shielding layers 739 extend from the scan lines 701 to block the light passing through the gaps 708S.

If the gaps 708S in the main shielding structure 759 are disposed over the signal lines 700, the complementary shielding structure, such as complementary shielding layers 709 and 719 extending from the stripe-shaped shielding layers 751 and the signal lines 700 respectively, are disposed under the main shielding structure 759 to block the light passing through the gaps 708S.

15 Fourth Embodiment

In the fourth embodiment a specific example of an in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display (IPS-LCD) having the characteristic of wide viewing angle is given, and a detailed description is given hereinafter.

20 FIG. 17 is a plane view of a pixel unit of the IPS-LCD. As shown in FIG. 17, a pixel unit region is defined by the signal lines 800 and the scan lines 801. A common electrode line 863b is arranged parallel to the scan lines 801 in the pixel area. A thin film transistor (TFT) is formed adjacent to a cross point of the signal line 800 and the scan line 801. The TFT, as shown in FIG. 18 which is a sectional view according to line A-A' of FIG. 17, includes a gate electrode G, a gate insulator 812, a semiconductor layer 815, a channel layer 816, and source/drain electrode 817. The gate electrode G is connected to the scan line 801 and source/drain electrode 817 is connected to the signal lines 800. The gate insulator

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812 is formed on the entire surface of the lower transparent substrate 856.

A common electrode 863a and a data electrode 854 are formed in the pixel area. The common electrode 863a is formed with the gate electrode G and connected to the common electrode line 863b. The date electrode 854 is formed with the source/drain electrode 817 and electrically connected to the source/drain electrode 817. Further, a passivation layer 818 and a lower alignment layer 820 are deposited on the whole surface of the lower transparent substrate 856.

On an upper transparent substrate 858, a main shielding structure 859 is formed to prevent light leakage generated around the TFT, the signal lines 800 and the scan line 801. Within the pixel area, a main spacing 808L and two gaps 808S define the main shielding structure 859 and several sub-structures, in which the gaps 808S are disposed over the common electrode line 863b to block the light passing through the gaps 808S. Put simply, the complementary shielding structure used to block the light passing through the gaps 808S is the body of the common electrode line 863b and is formed with opaque material. Therefore, no additional auxiliary structure is required to block the passing light.

These gaps 808S provide a space to prevent stress across the entire LCD panel, thus preventing peeling in the color filter layer 860, formation of which is described in the following.

A color filter layer 860, and an upper alignment layer 864 are formed on the main shielding structure 859 in sequence. Also, a liquid crystal layer 857 is formed between the lower substrate 861 and the upper substrate 862.

The foregoing description of the preferred embodiments of this invention has been presented for purposes of illustration and description. Obvious modifications or variations are possible in light of the above teaching. The embodiments were chosen and

described to provide the best illustration of the principles of this invention and its practical application to thereby enable those skilled in the art to utilize the invention in various embodiments and with various modifications as are suited to the particular use
5 contemplated. All such modifications and variations are within the scope of the present invention as determined by the appended claims when interpreted in accordance with the breadth to which they are fairly, legally, and equitably entitled.